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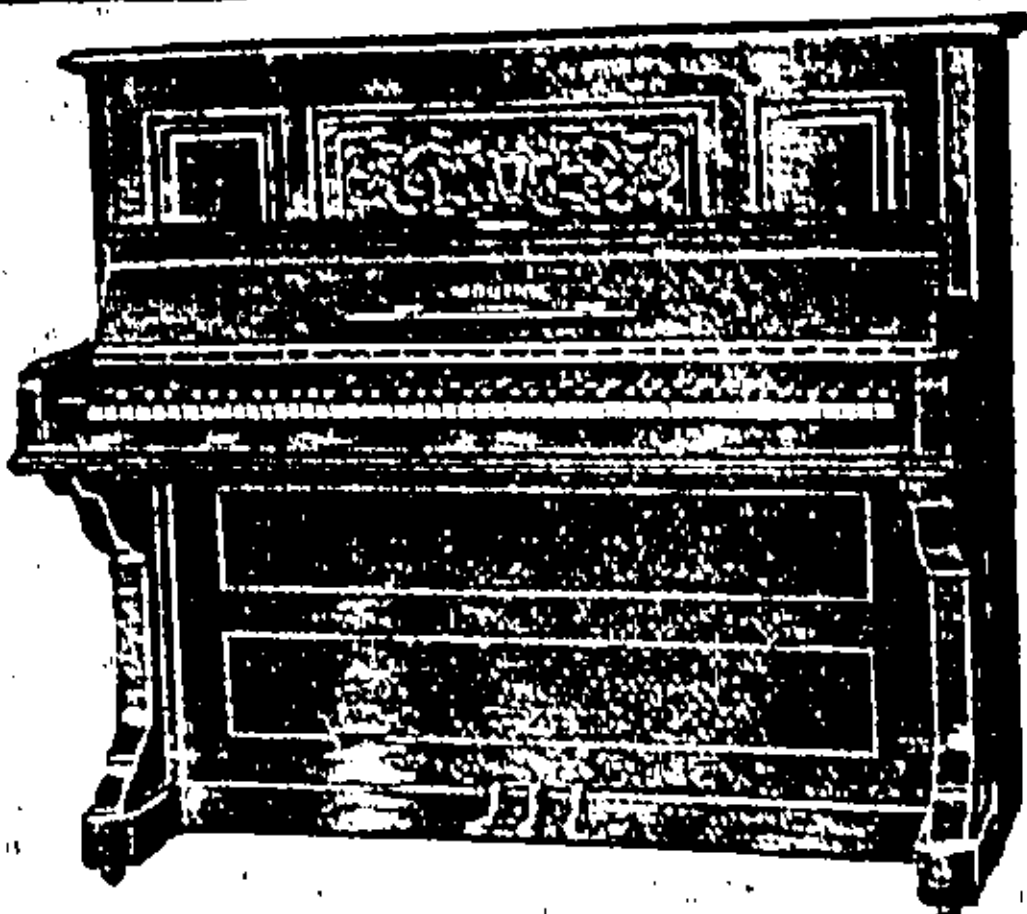
PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2
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MOUTRIE PIANOS

Scientifically constructed of the best materials are second to none for lasting qualities, and are backed by a

GUARANTEE
for
FIVE YEARS.



PRICES from \$425.

Easy Payments can be arranged.

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(23-1)



Ready-to-wear
WASHING COATS
Made of Palm Beach Cloth, are light in weight, smartly cut and will retain their shape after washing

\$14.50, \$16.50 each

TROUSERS

Made of cream Gabernette, well cut and finished and will not shrink.

\$11.50 per pair.

MACKINTOSH
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Men's Wear Specialists

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CIGARETTES**

The Real Burley Cigarette

IT'S TOASTED.

An entirely New principle in

Cigarette Manufacture.

SOLE AGENTS:

**THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE
CO., LTD.**

Hotel Mansions.

Tel. 151.

887

THE
CORONET

August 18th, 19th, 20th & 21st,
at 5.15 & 9.15 p.m.

WILLIAM FARNUM

in

"THE MAN FROM BITTER ROOTS"

LUKE ON TIN CAN ALLEY.

Popular Prices.

Booking at Robinson's.

125

TRADE REPORT. EXPORTS.

Rice. The United States Pacific Coast holders are still offering to sell back to Hongkong, but we have not heard so far of any actual orders having been booked. In view of the prohibition of exports from Saigon after September 1st, it is quite likely that these American holders will soon change their minds and decide to hang on to their stocks.

It is rumored that the Japanese Government will stop buying from the 1st, proximo, and this action on their part should have the effect of bringing down local prices.

We make the present nominal quotations practically the same as last week's figures.

Hides. There is a very fair demand but, owing to the poor qualities now available in the market, only a small business has been done. The closing rates are: "Cows," 8/12 lbs., average "at 200," "Buffaloes," 20/40 lbs., at \$50.

Lard. A few good-sized orders have been booked for shipment to Europe and the South American markets. The favorite brand for the latter destination is Wink Tack's, but this supplier is now unable to accept any further orders for the next direct sailing, viz., September shipment to the West Coast of South America. Enquiries for November shipment are now coming in, and a few decent sized orders have already been placed.

PEANUT OIL. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage for Europe the market for this commodity has eased somewhat. We make the present quotations as follows: \$35 for No. 1 quality, and \$34.50 for No. 2 quality.

WOOD OIL. Business has been done at \$29.75, and the market closes strong at \$29.50.

TEA OIL. There is a fair enquiry. A few small lots have been done at \$28.

STARANISKO OIL. The market is strong. Business has been put through at \$170, but dealers are now asking \$175.

CASSIA OIL is quiet at about our last quotations.

SAIGON CASSIA. A small business in 4/10/4 assortment is reported at \$35.50 per picul.

STARANISKO is neglected and could be had at about \$25.

COTTON AND YARN MARKET.

Messrs. S. D. Setna & Co., of Hongkong, in their report covering the period from August 1st to 15th, state:—

COTTON.—There is no stock. Nominal quotations:—India, at \$45 to \$55 per picul; Chinese, at \$45 to \$60 per picul.

INDIAN YARN.—During the first part of the fortnight the market ruled steady, but latterly, owing to eager sellers, prices have declined about five dollars per bale. Sales are reported of about 1,500 bales of No. 10s, and 500 bales of No. 12s, in all about 2,000 bales. Closing quotations:—\$225 to \$230 for No. 10s; \$240 to \$250 for No. 12s; \$240 to \$250 for No. 10s; and \$250 to \$260 for No. 12s. The unsold stock is estimated at about 2,000 bales; sold, but uncleaned stock is about 20,000 bales.

DISTURBANCES IN KOREA.

ENGLISH MISSIONARY SEVERELY HANDLED BY JAPANESE GENDARMES.

In the House of Commons, on July 7th, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs, in reply to Lord R. Cecil, said:—Reports have been received from his Majesty's Embassy in Tokyo and from his Majesty's Consul-General in Seoul regarding the recent disturbances in Korea. A passive movement in favour of the independence of Korea was started last February by Korean students in Tokyo and later in Seoul, and subsequently spread to other parts of Korea. This movement was vigorously suppressed by the Japanese authorities, but in the reports received by his Majesty's Government there is nothing to show that native Christians originated the movement, or that the Japanese in suppressing it directed their efforts especially against the Christian population. Some of the latter doubtless suffered during the disturbance, and an English missionary in the company of some Koreans was severely handled at one place by the Japanese gendarmes. The Japanese Government, however, at once conducted a special investigation, and expressed their regret at the occurrence and their willingness to pay compensation. We have no papers which can properly be laid.

BRITISH COMMERCIAL PAPER IN CHINA.

BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S VIEW OF A SUBSIDY.

In the House of Commons, on July 8th, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, replying to a question by Mr. Ramsden as to the advisability of subsidising the *Chung T'ao*, the sole British commercial paper in China, said:—Having regard to the existence in China of a large and wealthy British community directly interested in commercial propaganda, it is not thought that a subsidy or guarantee from public funds would now be justified. If, however, a local resident in Shanghai is successful in continuing the paper as a business venture on his own account, as is proposed, arrangements have been made to subscribe for a certain number of copies to be distributed among the Consulates. This course is in accordance with a recommendation from his Majesty's Consul-General in Shanghai.

COMPANY MEETING.

THE STEAM LAUNDRY CO., LTD.

The seventeenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd., was held at noon, on Saturday, at the offices of Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. Mr. S. Maitland (chairman) presided, and there were also present Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G. (director), Mr. M. S. Northcote, Mr. L. S. Greenhill, Mr. Leung Entin and Mr. F. J. Chapman (Secretary).

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, the past year has been a trying one with costs of stores, coal, wages, etc., on a very much higher basis, and compared with a previous year they total an advance of no less than \$7,644, equal to a dividend in itself. In fact, I may say that our prices for washing are too low to admit of a fair profit and we are now trying to arrange some small increases.

It is with regret that your directors deem it advisable to reduce the dividend to 5 per cent, and we hope that you will approve of the appropriations recommended by them as under:

Pay a dividend of 5 per cent. \$5,000.00
Write off machinery 1,000.00
Write off buildings 2,000.00
Carry forward to new account 978.41
\$8,978.41

It is undoubtedly wise to continue to write down buildings and machinery, and in this respect I find that no less than \$73,393.18 has been written off during the past 17 years an average of \$4,611 per annum.

It is a pleasure again to record a vote of thanks to our manager, Mr. Gee, and to our comrades for their good work. Mr. Gee is now on a well-earned short holiday.

With these few remarks I now beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented and the appropriations of revenue as recommended by the directors.

Mr. M. S. Northcote seconded and the motion was carried unanimously.

Sir Paul Chater was re-elected a director on the proposition of Mr. Greenhill, seconded by Mr. Leung Entin.

Mr. H. Perry-Smith was re-appointed auditor at a remuneration of \$200.

The chairman announced that dividend warrants were ready and could be had on application. He hoped they would have a better statement of accounts to put before the shareholders next year. The meeting then terminated.

SHIPBUILDING IN HONGKONG.

ANOTHER STANDARD STEAMER LAUNCHED.

The *War Miner* was launched from the building yard of the Takoo Dockyard and Engineering Co., on Saturday morning, the naming ceremony being gracefully performed by Miss Moxon as the vessel commenced to move down the ways. This vessel is the second of the 8,000-ton standard steamers being built by the company to the order of the Ministry of Shipping. The first vessel, the *War Driver*, will run her trials early next week, prior to being handed over to her owners.

Two other vessels of the same type are still in the stocks and will be launched shortly.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO TEACH CHEAP FOREIGN LABOUR.

Mr. John Hodge, M.P., at a conference of the Iron and Steel Confederation in "Sheffield" on July 5th, stated that the Japanese were anxious to be taught puddling, and a deputation endeavoured to introduce into a Sheffield firm a body of workmen of that nationality to learn the trade. He interviewed the firm and warned them that the members of the Confederation were not going to teach cheap foreign labour and so cut their own throats in the neutral markets of the world. He also interviewed the Japanese deputation and told them that in England they had a certain standard of living and that if Japan would conform to that standard and pass an Act of Parliament establishing the same wages and conditions of labour as in England they would withdraw their objections, but it was essential that this country should protect itself against cheap labour both in other countries and the British Empire itself.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FORMER ENEMY ALIENS.

A clause prohibiting former enemy aliens from entering Great Britain for seven years by sea or air without licence, and providing that such aliens, in the event of a forced landing from aircraft, must report to the police within 24 hours and not be allowed to remain, was defeated by 14 votes to 11 in the Standing Committee on the Aliens Restriction Bill on July 3rd. The Home Secretary, in the course of a speech, said that there was the question whether they were to trade with Germany. It had been pointed out that the U.S. was taking steps to keep out the alien, but they knew that both the U.S. and Japan were straining every nerve to capture foreign trade, and that they would have nothing to do with German trade they would drive it into the hands of the U.S. and Japan. He regarded the method proposed in the clause as a wrong and dangerous method. But he accepted the principle that there should be a rigid exclusion of enemy aliens, and the Government method could be altered at the end of 12 months.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN KOWLOON.

MAN'S HEAD ALMOST SEVERED FROM HIS BODY.

One of the most ghastly murders committed in the Colony for some time took place in Kowloon on Friday night, between midnight and 3 a.m. The scene of the murder was the lonely and desolate area lying between the Kowloon Dock Extension and the Cement Works at To Kwa Wan.

The body of the victim, a male apparently about 35 years of age, was discovered lying on the roadside, by a constable. The body was removed to the Public Mortuary, where an examination revealed five stab wounds on the head, two of them deep wounds. Another wound, as if a razor had been employed, ran right round the neck and almost completely severed the head from the body. Deceased had the appearance of being a fireman on a steamer, but so far the Police have not received any report that a fireman is missing from the ships in harbour.

The Police theory is that the man was on his way to Kowloon City when he was taken unawares by the murderer or murderers. An open fan was found clutched in one of deceased's hands. There were signs as if a struggle had taken place. The motive for the dastardly deed remains a mystery.

A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

SMART ARREST BY INDIAN WATCHMAN.

An Indian watchman effected the arrest of a notorious Chinese thief a few nights ago. The man was noticed picking the lock of a Japanese godown on the Praya East. When the watchman went up to him the man bent down and picked up a broomstick, pretending that he had dropped it on the floor. The watchman, however, was not deceived. He seized the man, examined the lock of the door, and then took him to the Police-station. Inspector Kent, of the Wanchai station, looked up the man's record and found it contained five convictions for larceny and three banishment orders. On the last occasion the man had been deported for life.

On Friday the prisoner was charged at the Magistracy with returning from banishment, and Mr. Lindsell committed him for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

On Saturday, the prisoner was further charged with attempting to break into a store, and was sentenced to five weeks' hard labour.

KOWLOON DOCKS VICTIMIZED.

OVER \$5,000 WORTH OF STEEL STOLEN.

The Kowloon Docks have been victimized to the extent of over \$5,000 worth of steel plates. Two workmen were charged with being the culprits at the Magistracy, on Saturday.

It was alleged that on July 25th, the two defendants—one of whom is a motor-lighter sculler and the other a tallyman—removed the steel plates in the motor-lighter to the middle of the harbour, and there transferred them to a junk which has since disappeared.

Mr. Lindsell remanded the case.

SNATCHING \$100.

At the Magistracy, on Saturday, a Chinese youth was charged with snatching two bank-notes for \$50 each from the breast-pocket of a Chinese in Queen's Road.

Complainant was going in the direction of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, accompanied by a *fuki*, when he saw a hand shoot out to his pocket and snatch the notes. He turned round and saw his *fuki* struggling with a man. Police-whistles were blown, and when a sergeant appeared on the scene the defendant threw the notes on to the ground.

Defendant stated that, noticing the bank-notes on the ground, he attempted to pick them up in order to return them to complainant, but his motive was misunderstood.

Mr. Smith sentenced defendant to six weeks' hard labour.

THE APPEAL FOR HOME-GOING TROOPS.

The fund for providing amusements for the men going home on *u.s. Atreus* now stands as under:—

Already acknowledged \$260
Mr. C. L. Sanders, 2nd donation, 20
Mr. Eldon Potter, 2nd donation, 25
Mr. Allgood 25
Mr. Peter Potts 20
J. A. 20
Mr. Ross Thompson 10
H. A. W. 10
A. and F. M. 25
Mr. H. Hancock 10
Mr. Marriott 10
Anonymous (International Bank) 10
Mr. A. H. Compton 10
Mrs. A. G. Gordon 10
Mr. F. C. Hall 10

AUCTIONS

G. R.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Marshal of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (MONDAY),

the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at the Break-water, Yau-mati, The Steam Launch "NORD."

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., in 1902.
Length o.a. 50 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. 45 ft. 6 in.
Breadth extreme 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded 5 ft. 4 in.
Draught mean 1 ft. 4 in.

ENGINE—non-condensing.
Diameter of cylinders 7 in. and 16 in.
Stroke 9 in.
Boiler—cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 4 ft. 6 in. Length 7 ft. 0 in. with one plain furnace 22 in. diameter. W.P. 125 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

On view from the 16th August.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1919.

G. R.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Marshal of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (MONDAY),

the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at the Break-water, Yau-mati, The Steam Launch "LLOYD."

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., in 1902.
Length o.a. 50 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. 45 ft. 6 in.
Breadth extreme 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded 5 ft. 9 in.
Draught mean 1 ft. 3 in.

ENGINE—Compound surface condensing.
Diameter of cylinders 7 in. and 15 in.
Stroke 10 in.
Boiler—Cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 5 ft. 6 in. Length 7 ft. 0 in. with one plain furnace 30 in. diameter. W.P. 150 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
A launch will leave Blake Pier at 10 a.m. day of sale to convey intending purchasers.

On view from the 16th August.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1919.

G. R.

The Undersigned have received instructions from the Marshal of the Prize Court, to sell by Public Auction

TO-DAY (MONDAY),

the 18th August, 1919, at 10.30 a.m., at the Break-water, Yau-mati, The Steam Launch "BHEMA."

Built of teakwood by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd., in 1900.
Length o.a. 50 ft. 0 in.
Length b.p.p. 45 ft. 6 in.
Breadth extreme 11 ft. 0 in.
Depth moulded 5 ft. 3 in.
Draught mean 1 ft. 3 in.

ENGINE—Compound surface condensing.
Diameter of cylinders 9 in. and 16 in.
Stroke 15 in.
Boiler—Cylindrical tubular.
Diameter 5 ft. 6 in. Length 7 ft. 0 in. with one plain furnace 30 in. diameter. W.P. 125 lbs. per square inch.
Including Anchors, Chains, Navigating Lights, Auxiliary Feed Pumps, &c.
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On view from the 16th August.

Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, 7th August, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 332.

FAVOURED with instructions from The Concerned, will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY August 19th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS Comprising:—

100 Pairs Ladies' White Shoes, just landed from Am Rica.
10 cases Oatmeal.
8 " Cocoa.
6 " Canned Turnips.
8 " " Do.
28 " " Do.
5 " French Beans.
5 " Melon and Lemon Jam.
15 " Plum Jam.
15 " Pineapple Jam.
8 " French Vermouth, N. P. & Co.
10 " Turkey's Liqueur Whisky.
And a long list of sundries.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
Hongkong, August 15th, 1919.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

LIQUIDATING ENEMY PROPERTY AT TSINGTAU.

BEIJING, August 17th.—The Japanese authorities are in the process of liquidating the property of the German and Austrian forces in Tsingtao, presumably with a view to making the liquidation proceeds as an instalment of the indemnity.

GOVERNMENT TO DISBAND TROOPS.

The Chinese Government has decided upon beginning on September 1st to disband the troops in Hunan, Shensi, Hubei, Fokien, Kiangsi and Chihli at the rate of 25,000 monthly.

Previously the Government pleaded that disbandment could not be carried out without an advance on account of the Reorganisation Loan, but the Government, being unable to raise loans anywhere, is forced to this much-needed retrenchment.

CHINESE NAVY TO BE RE-ORGANISED.

Consequent upon the reports of the Chinese Naval Mission, which has recently visited Allied countries, plans are now being considered for an extensive reorganisation of the Chinese Navy.

[BY COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG CHINESE COMMERCIAL NEWS.]

INTERNAL PEACE.

SHANGHAI, August 18th.—Lau Wing-tung, the Governor-General of Kwangtung and Kwansi, has sent a private telegram to the Peking Government concerning internal peace.

PAYING LU'S SOLDIERS.

Some days ago the Peking Government sent \$1,400,000 to Luk Wing-tung. President Chu, Sui-chong and Premier Kung Sun-jian have every hope that the internal peace conference can be satisfactorily carried out.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Wong Yip-tong, the chief peace delegate, addressing the members of the On Fook Club, said that he would do his best to protect the new Parliament.

KIRIN AFFAIR COMPLETELY SETTLED.

The Kirin affair has been completely settled. The Peking Government has allowed Man Yun-shan, the late Military Governor, and Ko Se-pun, a commander of troops, to obtain a loan of \$1,000,000.

NO FURTHER MEDIATION?

No further arrangement has been made in reference to the Shantung question. It is said that England and America will not interfere any further.

THE ROAD ROUND THE ISLAND.

TO BE READY BY NOVEMBER 15th.

Mr. T. L. Perkins informed a reporter of the Daily Press, on Saturday afternoon, that the P.W.D. was very hopeful the road round the Island would be completed sufficiently to be used by motor cars by November 15th. As a matter of fact, only two portions measuring approximately a mile each—one between Repulse Bay and Stanley and the other between Tytam Gap and Shaukiwan—remain to be completed.

On the Pokfulam Road, a large number of coolies are busy cutting down the bank on the side away from the sea for the purpose of widening certain portions and of rounding some of the sharp bends.

On Little Hongkong Road, between the paper-works and Little Hongkong village, the widening work has been completed. This portion is now being treated with asphalt.

Between Deepwater and Repulse Bay similar work has been in progress for several months. Almost the entire length has been treated with asphalt.

It is hoped that the road from Repulse Bay to Stanley will be ready for use by the first week in November. Very satisfactory progress has been made on this portion, which is admittedly one of the finest bits of road on the round-the-island route.

From Stanley to Tytam Gap the road is now ready.

The last portion of the road, between Tytam Gap and Shaukiwan, is a scene of great activity just at present. About a mile of road, on the Shaukiwan end, has been constructed, but the section near Tytam Gap remains to be completed.

MONEY.

OUTSPOKEN ADDRESS AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The following outspoken address on the subject of "Money" was delivered at St. John's Cathedral, yesterday morning, by the Rev. H. Copley Moyle, who took as his text St. Luke, c. 16, v. 9.

The Gospel for to-day is the familiar parable of the Unjust Steward. Our Lord speaks the parable to his disciples. A rich man had a steward, who was said to be wasting his goods. The master determined to discharge him. But before he was dismissed the steward contrived a plan to secure his future maintenance. His master's tenants pay their rent in kind and not in money. He calls them secretly and one at a time and suggests that they fairly pay their agreement and so reduce the amount payable. They do not know that he is about to be dismissed and that he intends to use his knowledge of the fraud by imposing himself upon them for the rest of his life. He means in fact to live by blackmail. The master cannot help admiring the cleverness of the steward when it comes to his own case. Christ uses the story to impress upon the disciples that they should be as prudent and foresighted with regard to their eternal interests as the unjust steward was with his worldly interests. Incidentally Christ shows us the Christian use of money. "The man of unrighteousness," he calls it. It is to be used that men may be blessed, and when it fails, that is to say when we leave it behind us at death, the trifles that we have made by the good charitable use of our money, and who have died before us, may welcome us as we pass into a world beyond the grave. Christ teaches us to do good with our money, to use it to help those in want and not to spend it selfishly upon ourselves. Money brings with it power and power involves responsibility. As your power increases so do your duties and your responsibility. That is a fact which ought always to be remembered, but is too often forgotten. The man with a thousand dollars a month has extra duties and responsibilities laid upon him now, compared with the time when he was earning a few dollars a month. Money brings power for good or evil.

There can be no doubt about the Christian teaching with regard to money. If a man has much money he is bound to use it unselfishly, but Christianity teaches us that much money is dangerous and apt to blind our eyes to things which are of real value. "Lay not up for yourselves treasure upon the earth," is Christ's teaching, and what He taught He practised. To those who had money He insisted that they should give alms according to their power, and when a poor widow gave alms beyond her power, putting all that she had into the Temple Treasury, Christ commended her.

It was the Jewish rule to give a tithe of one's income to God, and a Christian should certainly do no less. But I am afraid many Christians have no regular rule of giving; they do not give any definite proportion of their income for God's service, but contribute as appears to them, or as the need presents itself, to them. Such people would probably be surprised at the smallness of their contributions did they only realise it. We ought to allot a definite proportion of our income to God and to contribute it regularly in some definite way to His service and the needs of others.

We must acknowledge that in the past some Christians have often failed to act in a Christian way about money. They have thought far too much of it and have not been too scrupulous in acquiring it. And they have often allowed a man's wealth to excuse his means of acquiring it. We as Christians are bound to do what we can to form a public opinion which will put such stigma of disgrace on all unjustly acquired money as will frighten men from acquiring money by unjust or wrong means. Christian public opinion should be so strong that no man who has amassed a fortune by dishonest methods, or by trading upon the weakness or sinfulness of others, should be considered fit to associate with. At present we are inclined to accept the fact of a man having a lot of money as a sufficient reason for our giving him a pedestal and making our plaudits to him. Christians must emphasise the fact that a vast mass of money, if unjustly and unrighteously acquired, is a cause of contempt and not of honour. We are far too much inclined to accept the verdict of the world instead of insisting on the practical application of the Christian ideal. The Christian Church is in the world to teach truth and righteousness and justice and brotherhood, and if we allow the love and worship of money to usurp the chief place in our thoughts and lives we shall never reach the world those great principles. Money does not bring happiness though the want of a certain amount of it certainly causes unhappiness. The experience of the centuries confirms the wisdom of the prayer of Agur, the son of Jakeh, who said "Give me neither poverty nor riches." The Christian must try to estimate money at its true value. It is a material thing. A thing which cannot be taken into the next world, so it cannot be compared in value to character, and it is not worth injuring our character to acquire it.

In these days of change when everything is being examined and tested it is well for us to ask ourselves whether our thoughts and actions, with regard to money are such as become a Christian and are in harmony with Christ's teaching on the subject.

In this connection I should like to refer to a report issued last year in England by the Archbishops' Committee of Inquiry on the subject of Christianity and Industrial Problems, a report which ought to be read by every thoughtful member of our church. In that report the need of a better foundation for our industrial system is emphasised. Let me give you some extracts from the report. Speaking of the need of a new spirit in economic life the report says, "We do not forget that, of those engaged in industry, there

are many in all classes who carry the motives of religion and a high standard of personal conduct into the practical life of labour and of business and whose example is a potent influence for good among all with whom they are brought into contact. We have endeavoured to avoid the fallacy of ascribing to any particular economic order what are the faults or deficiencies of human nature, or of allowing the incidental and exceptional features of industrial life to prejudice our judgment with regard to its normal characteristics. But when every advantage has been made both for the good qualities elicited by the industrial system and for the incidental defects which are likely to be found in any system, however well administered, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that, in certain fundamental respects, that system itself is gravely defective. It is defective, not merely in the sense that industrial relations are unimproved by faults of temper and lack of generosity on the part of the employer, of the employed, and of the general public alike, but because the system itself makes it exceedingly difficult, to carry into practice the principles of Christianity. Its faults are not the accidental or occasional maladjustments of a social order, the general spirit and tendency of which can be accepted as satisfactory by Christians.

They are the expressions of certain deficiencies deeply rooted in the nature of that order itself. They appear to one form or another in every country which has been touched by the spirit of modern industrialism.

To remove them it is necessary to be prepared for such changes as will remove the deeper causes of which they are the result. We cannot, therefore, agree with the view sometimes expressed which would allow Christians to take for granted the general economic arrangements of society and would confine their attention to supplementing incidental shortcomings and relieving individual distress, in the belief that if men will live conscientiously within the limits of established industrial arrangements without seeking to modify them the result will be such a society as can be approved by Christians.

Nor can we accept, without large qualifications, the suggestion that the attempt to modify them is impracticable on the ground that any other arrangement is "contrary to human nature."

We recognise, indeed, that the large changes which are necessary must be carried out gradually in a spirit of tolerance and of mutual charity and forbearance. But we think that it is precisely the general economic organisation of society which is, in some respects defective.

The solution of the industrial problem involves a fundamental change in the spirit of the industrial system itself.

These words constitute a grave indictment of our present system of industry and show that what we want is a new kind of industry. The Church at Home has come to recognise that fundamental changes must be made. The present uneven distribution of the products of industry cannot last. A Christian country ought to be ashamed of an industrial system that results in vast riches in a few hands and grinding poverty as the lot of millions. We must re-adjust our social relations in the spirit of unselfish brotherhood, and Christians must set an example of truly Christian principles in the acquisition and use of money.

AN UNPLEASANT RECEPTION

CHINESE WOMEN SMOTHERED WITH LIME.

Two Chinese women, one of whom is partially blind, had a very unpleasant experience on Friday night. While they were ascending to the second floor of their house, No. 45, Square Street, after having been asked to come to a party, they found a bucket of lime over their heads. When the women remonstrated, the man was alleged to have abused them. The women complained to the Police, and the man was arrested on a charge of assault.

At the Magistrate's court, on Saturday, Mr. C. L. Moore appeared for the defendant, applied for a adjournment, and the Police invited the Magistrate to examine the hair and clothing of the women, as they contained evidences of the lime.

Mr. N. L. Smith remanded the case, fixing bail at \$50.

ASSISTING A DEAD FRIEND'S WIFE.

SEQUEL AT THE POLICE COURT

A Chinese, who had long resided in Rangoon, said that his property in Burma, and, having amassed enough wealth to keep him in comfort for the rest of his life, made up his mind to return to his native place. He purchased a passage on one of the steamers, and, on the voyage out, met another Chinese and his wife who were on their way to Hongkong. A close acquaintance grew up between the two, and they looked forward to spending an enjoyable time together in Hongkong. When the Colony was reached they engaged a house in Hillier Street and lived happily there till the husband died. After the funeral the widow sought the assistance of the friend to remove her belongings to the country, where she was going to stay. The friend agreed, and took the luggage to the Hau Tai wharf. Here an "inquisitive" Revenue Officer searched the trunks and found a revolver and some ammunition hidden amongst the clothing. He arrested the man and produced him before Mr. R. E. Lindell, at the Magistrate's court. The defendant related the mournful tale to the Magistrate and was discharged. The revolver and ammunition were confiscated.

NEW LIGHT ON THE OLD TESTAMENT.

SERMON AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

[BY THE REV. E. MARTIN, M.A.]

"The Truth shall make you free"—John, VIII, 32. Science, in other words knowledge, is not the enemy of religion; for if so, then religion would mean ignorance. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The following views on the first eleven chapters of Genesis are now commonly taught in our Universities. It has been discovered by modern research that the Pentateuch was not written, in the form we now have it, by Moses; but that it was edited after the return from captivity about 450 B.C., and, perhaps, by Ezra the Scribe. It was customary in those days for authors to include large sections from other books in their works, or simply to re-write other books, and the hands of many writers than one are clearly evident in the first books of the Bible. For instance, chapters one and two of Genesis are two stories of the same event—the Creation of the World. Chapter I-II, consistently speaks of the Almighty as "God," and Chapter II-III always uses the name "Jehovah God," and other words are found consistently in the verses of one writer which are not used in the verses of the other. Secondly, the style and arrangement of the two writers are distinct. For instance, the first account commences with the creation of the earth, then vegetation and animals, and culminates in the making of man and woman. The second account represents man as being created first, vegetation and animals being created afterwards, and human life commencing with the discovery of agriculture. Thirdly, comes the evidence of archaeological discoveries. Abraham, the father of the Jews, came from Babylon, and clay tablets and stone cylinders have been discovered, there inscribed with the original of those related in Genesis I-III, but also corresponding in some cases with the different strands of narrative perceptible in the Pentateuch. Such is the three-fold proof, of vocabulary, style and discoveries, that the Pentateuch is not the finished work of Moses, 1250 B.C., but a compilation of several writers from times earlier than Moses to the period of Ezra, who lived six centuries later. The strands of our chief writers can be traced from our chief writers can be traced through the long history connecting them to their primitive sources cannot be wholly traced. It is interesting to trace the gradually advancing ideas of religion and morality displayed in the Prophecy and History of Israel, and to note traces of each stage passing through the revisions of the Hexateuch.

But a comparison of the ancient Babylonian myths with the Jewish traditions, as we have them in Genesis, I-III, shows this most remarkable difference, where the Babylonian myths speak of many gods, each in human passions such as eating, fighting and sinning, the Jewish tradition bears witness to One God who is a perfect, self-existent, eternal, unchangeable, and all-wise Being. The Jews, who were in the midst of the Babylonian captivity, were inspired by the Holy Spirit to change the old traditions they had brought from Babylon, to cross out the false polytheism of those legends, and to teach in Genesis I-III, that there is one God, before all things, who is the first cause of all things; that He is good, who made all things good; that He is "Jealous, being mad a rival to Himself," and that man is consequently in real need of Divine Grace and pardon.

This is the inspiration of the Old Testament. For it searches out contemporary records of Babylon, Egypt, Greece and Rome, India or China, one does not find any similarly pure and incontestably true teaching about God and Man and their relation with one another. If all truth comes from God, if Confucius, Shakespeare and all the world's artists were inspired; what shall we say of the people of Israel to whose seers, in the course of centuries was revealed by the Holy Spirit this True Religion which is now becoming the whole world's hope?

The stories of Genesis I-III—of the Creation, the Fall of Man, Cain and Abel, The Flood and The Tower of Babel—now seem to be primitive traditions like those which all nations form in their childhood. They are similar and yet contradictory to other traditions, and they even contradict themselves, as we have seen in the order of Creation as related in the first two chapters of Genesis. Modern Science has taught us that they are not to be considered as historical facts, as the world was not made in seven days and the Flood and the "Ark" and the "Tower of Babel" are prehistoric myths. They are like the parables of Christ. Whether such stories are true or not, the religious and even the moral lessons remain the same. The Bible is not intended to teach Science. It does teach Religion, and its teaching about God, man, and sin in Genesis is the greatest revelation of religious truth ever given to men.

BEGINNING EARLY.

BOY OBTAINS GOODS BY FALSE PRETENCES.

A Chinese youth was arrested by the police on Friday afternoon on a charge of obtaining goods by false pretences. When the lad was produced before Mr. N. L. Smith, at the Magistrate's court, on Saturday, the prosecuting sergeant stated that defendant went to a grocery shop in Queen's Road, and representing himself as the office boy of a well-known Chinese firm, gave an order for a quantity of tobacco and Chinese wine. The grocer executed the order and when payment came round and the bill was sent to the office it was discovered that the boy was not an office boy. On Friday morning, however, the grocer met the boy in the street and arrested him.

The youth, whose head did not reach the top of the dock, grinned when he heard the charge and then admitted his guilt.

Mr. Smith ordered him to receive ten strokes with the birch.

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



GENTLEMEN'S SHIRTS

OF QUALITY THAT FIT AND WEAR WELL

AMERICAN MADE

WHITE SOIESETTE COAT SHIRTS WITH SOFT DOUBLE CUFFS. OPEN ALL DOWN FRONT, THEY GO ON & OFF LIKE A COAT, THE SHIRT FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR.

\$3.75 each—THREE FOR \$10.50

LONDON MADE

WHITE AND COLOURED SHIRTS (NOT COAT SHAPE)

IN SEVERAL STYLES & QUALITIES

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Were you ever annoyed by having to bang the keys so hard? Yes! and by some of the words on the last copies turning out illegible.

This does not happen with the Hammond. Simply turn a screw—once for each copy.

Not only will each copy be legible, but on each sheet every letter will be of equal thickness.

And this will happen no matter how hard or how softly you strike the keys.

This is only one way in which the Hammond is superior to other makes; for further particulars apply—

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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agents. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 & 49, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone No. 1229 & 2230

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Branch Factory: Wang Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.

Cable Address: "Hingwah."

Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 146

SPECIAL SHOW OF GENTLEMEN'S HIGH-CLASS

BOOTS AND SHOES

IN BLACK, BROWN & WHITE

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

GLACE KID, CALF, PATENT, BUCKSKIN & CANVAS.

FOR DRESS WEAR, WALKING, GOLF, TENNIS, Etc.

SEE WINDOWS

(Other Local News will be found on Page 6.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day admitted Mr. EDWIN LIONEL SIM as Partner in our Firm.
A. & S. HANCOCK
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1129]

WANTED

ENGLISHMAN requires Private Lessons in Dancing.
Box 1130, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1130]

WANTED

A HOUSE in vicinity of Magazine Gap.
Box No 1131, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1131]

G. R.

IN THE MATTER of the Trading with the Enemy Ordinances, 1914 to 1919.

THE CUSTODIAN OF ENEMY PROPERTY, Hongkong, has for sale by Private Tender the following number of Shares in the undertaking of the HONGKONG AND WHARF DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, namely, 29 (Two Hundred and Ninety) Ordinary Shares in respect of the Capital of the said Company as existing prior to its increase in 1915, and 27 (Twenty-seven) Ordinary Shares (being the rights in respect of the said 290 Shares) in respect of the Capital of the Company as increased in 1915.

Tenders for the above will be received up to and including the 10th day of September, 1919.
Particulars, Forms of Tender and Conditions may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong, or from Messrs. DEARSON, LOCKER, DEARSON & HAMILTON, Solicitors, 1, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

By Order,
C. McI. MESSER,
Custodian of Enemy Property, Hongkong.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1132]

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at Tokawan in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Description	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
1	182	East of the New Police Station, near the Police Station, and near the Police Station.	As per plan plan, 57,210 sq. ft.	57,210	21,000	1133

G. R.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, 1919, at 3 P.M., at the Office of the PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, by Order of His Excellency the OFFICER ADMINISTERING the GOVERNMENT, of One Lot of CROWN LAND at North Point in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Regulatory No.	Locality	Boundary Description	Contents in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
2	183	East of the New Police Station, near the Police Station, and near the Police Station.	As per plan plan, 112,500 sq. ft.	112,500	52,500	1134

TIENTSIN DISTRICT. PILOTAGE NOTIFICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES is provided for by Article IV of the General Regulations for the Pilotage Service in China will be held in this Office on THURSDAY, the 28th day of August, 1919, at 10 A.M.

ROBERT DOUGLAS,
Harbour Master,
Custom House,
Tientsin, August 8th, 1919. [1135]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "HEMELIN"
Arrived Hongkong on August 16th, 1919.
FROM BOMBAY.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 3 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. CO.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1133]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GABLOZZ"

Arrived Hongkong on August 17th, 1919.

FR M LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 3 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. CO.
Hongkong, August 17th, 1919. [1133]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's steamer

"AJAX"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into HULL'S Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after August 18th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after August 22nd, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before September 6th, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1133]

GENTLEMAN who booked Single berth 1st class, on August 20th, for San Francisco by EMPRESS OF JAPAN, wishes to change with Gentleman who booked on September 4th, by EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.
Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1133]

TO-NIGHT

WHEN YOU VISIT

THE CORONET

PUT YOUR NAME DOWN

TO RECEIVE GRATIS

THE REVUE.

INTIMATIONS

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE

NOTICE

WHEREAS on July 19th, Licensed Junk Tsooh was seized by the Revenue Department, whilst lying off Salt Fish Lane. Take Notice that if this junk is not claimed within seven days from August 13th, it will be sold by Public Auction to defray expenses incurred.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports,
Hongkong, August 12th, 1919. [1107]

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of 41 per Share has been declared for the Half Year ending June 30th, 1919.

The Dividend will be payable on and after THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919, at the Office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from August 20th to 27th, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board Directors,
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.
Hongkong, August 14th, 1919. [1119]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1919 will be payable on THURSDAY, AUGUST 28th, 1919. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office, St. George's Building, Hongkong.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, August 21st, 1919, to Thursday, August 28th, 1919, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, August 16th, 1919. [1123]

WANTED

ENGLISH WOMAN requires SMALL FLAT, BUNGALOW, or HALF HOUSE, with Kitchen and Bath room Hongkong or Kowloon.
Apply—
Box 1112, Office.
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1113]

WANTED

ON or before 1st October, a 5 or 6 ROOMED HOUSE, Upper level.
Apply to—
H. GUSE,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1124]

TO LET

PART of Ground Floor.
10, Des Voeux Road Central.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong. [1109]

TO LET

FURNISHED BUNGALOW in Kowloon, standing in its own grounds, Splendid Garden and Tennis Court.
Apply to—
"C.B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1110]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED)

NO. 9 MOUNTAIN VIEW, from 1st October, 1919.
Apply—
A.B.,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1084]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.
Apply to—
PERCY SMITH BETH & FLEMING
[1123]

TO LET

FURNISHED at the PEAK, No. 4, Stewart Terrace.
Apply—
H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court. [1337]

TO LET

FURNISHED for 18 months, No. 87, THE PEAK (No. 1 Stewart Terrace) containing 3 Bedrooms and Bathrooms, Hot and Cold Water, Drying Room, Dining Room, Drawing Room, Sitting Room and Usual Offices and Servants' Quarters, also Large Garden. Possession July 15th.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
81

FOR SALE or TO LET on long lease.

FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED from October 1st, 1919. No. 96 THE PEAK, (End House of Stewart Terrace) Hot Water throughout, Double Glass, Tennis Court with Pavilion and large Kitchen Garden.

Apply—
E. A. H. WILLIAMS,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Bank Buildings.
[11049]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE or TO LET No. 125, THE PEAK.
For particulars apply to—
GILMAN & CO., LTD.
[1124]

INTIMATION

SIR ROBERT BURNETT & CO'S.

GIN

OLD

TOM

AND

DRY.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 616

[112]

BIRTH

ANNETT.—At their residence, No. 17, The Bund, Shanghai, Canton, on August 16th, to Mr. and Mrs. M. A. ANNETT, a son. Shanghai papers please copy. [1133]

MARRIAGES

AGO-CHEUNG.—At Eastbourne, on July 1st, Lieut. Col. FREDERICK JOHN GARDNER AGO, D.S.O., K.O.I.L.I., to MABEL BEATRICE, elder daughter of late Alec Cummings, Singapore.

HOLMES-BARNES.—At Christ Church, Lancaster Gate, London, on July 7th, DOUGLAS ALDER BARNES, second daughter of Dr. Barnes, Liverpool, to Lieut. George T. HOLMES, R.F.A., Federal Malay States Colonial Service, son of F. Holford, Morebath, Devonshire.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Voeux Road, C. LONDON Office: 131, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 18TH, 1919.

THE SHANTUNG ISSUE.

Various organisations in Shantung, from the Provincial Assembly downwards, have sent telegrams this month to Washington, urging the Senate to see justice done to China in respect of this province, and hopes are rising in China that, in deference to world opinion, Japan will relinquish the special position she has sought to gain for herself there. Manifestly, neither America, Great Britain nor France liked the decision they felt in duty bound to make, as members of the Peace Conference. Undertakings given in "war-time" had to be fulfilled in time of peace. Legally, the three Powers were correct, but morally they were wrong, and it is because an enlightened world-opinion will not sanction a moral wrong any longer than it can help that it becomes daily more evident that Japan's position in Shantung is untenable. The Japanese are beginning to realise this, and are seeking ways to extricate themselves from the difficulty without "loss of face." They are ready to agree to joint working of the railways and the mines in the leased territory, knowing full well that Sino-Japanese operation means Japanese control. They are willing to

abandon their plans for a large Japanese concession and an international concession, separate from one another, in favour of an international concession, believing that with the present Japanese preponderance they could control it. Even there, however, it is probable that they have miscalculated. If Tsingtau should become an international settlement the Chinese must be included, and in that case the fairly numerous Japanese population would be out-voted in the control of municipal affairs. Moreover, if the Shanghai model be followed, there would be a Consular Body with the right of veto, so that the best word would not be Japanese. It would be infinitely better if the Chinese plan to have Tsingtau declared an open port were followed. Wherever cities have been thrown open to foreign trade the Chinese have set aside certain areas for foreign residences and business houses, and these have been in every sense highly desirable, having regard to local conditions. Chefoo and Tsinanfu at once suggest themselves as illustrations of this practice and as affording good arguments in support of China's proposal. Unfortunately, Japan has prejudiced herself in the eyes of the world by having staked a claim to Tsingtau, if not in its entirety at least to all that matters, without regard to the interests of others. She has contemplated exclusive possession, and to that end has shaped her policy during the four years and a half that she has been in occupation. By compulsory purchases she has acquired property and land, levelled hills and filled in a portion of the tidal area, and planned communications—all with a view of making Tsingtau a Japanese Crown Colony and Kiaochow a base from which to drain the resources of Shantung and to tap the trade of the vast hinterland, because the Japanese wish their new railway termini to be located on the sites occupied by the American Standard Oil Company and the Asiatic Petroleum Company notice to quit has been served upon these companies. Naturally they object, and the matter is engaging the attention of the Legations. This is one of many indications that the Japanese aim is "Tsingtau for the Japanese." The ambitious enterprise of founding a Japanese port on Chinese soil, through which would pass a very considerable proportion of the trade of China, was founded upon the agreement of 1915 which Japan extorted from China under a threat of war. That instrument still stands, but China contends that as the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties were cancelled the Treaty embracing the "Twenty-one Demands" should likewise be cancelled. Japan proclaimed in 1914 that her intention in driving the Germans from Tsingtau was to remove a source of enemy danger and that she would eventually restore the place to China. Unfortunately, the Japanese Government appears inclined now to lay stress on the word "eventually." It so happens that while Japan has taken up a position open to criticism China has managed, more by luck than judgment, to place herself in a position which is unassailable. Her declaration of war against Germany involved the abrogation of all treaties and covenants with that country, thereby entitling her to the retrocession of all concessions and territories which Germany had extorted from her or acquired by negotiation. As the German concessions in Hankow and Tientsin revert to China so, in like manner, should Kiaochow.

Mr. T. W. Ainsworth has been appointed to act as Deputy Registrar and Appraiser of the Supreme Court.

Admiral W. H. Maxwell, Commodore at Hongkong (1887-89), of Holywell, Crowden, Kent, died on July 1st, in London, aged 78.

Mrs. Archibald Little has been recently giving open-air lectures on the Chinese and their ways in the rural villages and towns of England.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 2nd, 1919, amounted to 79,313 tons and the sales to 66,386 tons.

Following upon a gas explosion on the ground floor of No. 60, Lyndhurst Terrace, on Saturday night, a small fire broke out and badly damaged the front portion of the shop.

The wedding took place on Saturday morning at St. John's Cathedral, of Miss Margaret Peterson, of the Station Hotel, Kowloon, to Mr. H. W. Weyler, of the Nederlandsch Bank.

Mr. R. W. Borne, of the Hongkong Dockyard, is under transfer to Sheerness. Mr. F. S. Burdon, foreman of the Portsmouth Dockyard, is appointed to Hongkong in place of Mr. W. C. Rodney.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals acknowledges with thanks a special subscription of \$50 to the funds of the Hospitals from the Wo Ping Theatre.

Amongst those who were called to the Bar on the occasion that the Prince of Wales was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, was Mr. G. W. King, LL.B. (Lond), Certificate of Honour, C.E.E. Hilary, 1914, Registrar and Coroner, Supreme Court of China, Shanghai. He becomes a Barrister of Gray's Inn.

Mr. H. C. Saunders has retired from the Underwriting Chair in London of the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd., and is succeeded by Mr. G. H. Hobson, Deputy Underwriter since 1914. Mr. Hobson was formerly with the China Traders' Association (now the British Traders' Insurance Co.), and his appointment is most popular.

One of the two Chinese who were charged at the Magistracy with being concerned in the mysterious murder of a Chinese youth at Aplichau, has been discharged by Mr. R. E. Lindsell on the ground of insufficient evidence. The hearing of the case against the second man, an ex-Chinese detective of Aberdeen, will be continued this afternoon.

Brigadier-General G. E. Pereira, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., has left for Vladivostok by way of America, having been appointed Union-officer under Lieut-General Knox, British Military Representative in Siberia. He is probably better known in China than any other European living, as he travelled in all parts of the country while in the Far East as Military Attaché in Korea and Peking for many years.

Warrant Telegraphist W. R. Ralk has been appointed to the light cruiser *Cardiff*, selected to proceed to the China Station, and Warrant Telegraphist A. Dean has been appointed to the depot ship *Tamar*, Hongkong, for service at the Wireless Telegraph Station, Singapore, where he will be in charge. Mr. H. Blunden, of the Naval Wireless Telegraph Department, has been appointed to the depot ship *Tamar* for charge of the wireless station at Hongkong.

Messrs. Reid and Co., two members of the Hongkong Police Force, who left the Colony on Military Service at the commencement of the war, returned to Hongkong, on Friday, by the *Empress of Japan*. Reid had the misfortune to lose his right leg in France. Coutts was reported missing at one time and, when the news reached Hongkong, prayers were offered for him in church. Later, however, he was discovered lying unconscious in a hospital.

The *Naval and Military Record* states that Sir Arthur Shirley Benn, M.P., has received, in reply to a letter with regard to the emoluments of, chargemen, etc., serving under agreement at Hongkong Dockyard, a letter from Dr. Macnamara stating that "orders are now being issued to the Officer-in-charge at Hongkong, authorising an increase of 10 per cent. on the rates of wages, excluding house and foreign service allowance, of the employees in question to take effect retroactively as from January 1st, 1918. It is also being directed that the dollar emoluments of these employees are to be valued for income-tax purposes in the same manner as the dollar emoluments of the salaried officers."

Mr. F. C. Jenkin is expected back in the Colony at the end of next month.

The Treaty-Power Consuls have declared the port of Shanghai to be cholera-infected.

M. Conty, formerly the French Minister at Peking, is to be the new Ambassador at Rio de Janeiro.

Dr. H. Balcen has been appointed a member of the Dental Board during the absence of Dr. G. D. R. Black.

Mr. N. L. Smith has been appointed to act, temporarily, as a Police Magistrate, in addition to his other duties.

One case (one death) of cerebro-spinal fever, and three cases (one death) of enteritis were reported in the Colony on Friday.

The Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell has been appointed a member of the Authorized Architects' Committee *vice* the Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

ALL-NIGHT SITTING OF THE COMMONS:

ANIMATED DEBATE OVER THE PROFITEERING BILL.

THE TURKS IN MILITANT MOOD:

FIGHTING AGAINST THE ARMENIANS.

ALL FOREIGNERS IN MOSCOW TO BE MASSACRED.

THE NEW GERMAN CONSTITUTION PROMULGATED.

SUPREME COUNCIL SETTLES THRACE DISPUTE.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE PROFITEERING BILL.

ANIMATED DEBATE IN THE COMMONS.

LONDON, August 17th, 5.30 a.m.

The House of Commons was still discussing the Profiteering Bill at five o'clock this morning, when Sir Auckland Geddes accepted, and the House adopted, an amendment to the Municipal Trading clause designed to prevent subsidising of experiments in trading at the expense of the rate-payers.

The debate was very animated, the speeches indicating a general approval of the objects of the Bill, but expressing doubts whether its methods were likely to be effective.

MINISTERIALISTS OPPOSE THE BILL.

Ministerialists like Mr. Ernest Wild, Lord Robert Cecil and Mr. Francis Lowe were among the strongest critics of the Bill, which Mr. Wild described as the "worst drafted measure ever seen."

Lord Robert Cecil declared that the country was utterly tired of the Defence of the Realm Act and the whole policy of control.

AN ALL-NIGHT SITTING.

Only a score of lines of the Bill had been covered after 13 hours' debate. The Government allowed only one day for the Committee stage, hence there was an all-night sitting.

BILL PASSES THE COMMITTEE STAGE.

The Profiteering Bill has passed its Committee stage in the House of Commons, which is now discussing the Transport Bill.

SPECIAL ACTION AGAINST TRUSTS.

The House of Commons passed the third reading of the Profiteering Bill. A new clause empowering the Board of Trade to investigate trusts.

TWO AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED.

In the House of Commons during the Committee stage of the Profiteering Bill, many amendments were submitted. Though the tone of the debate was severely critical, most of the amendments were rejected.

"REASONABLE PROFIT" DEFINED.

Among the important changes of the Profiteering Bill, "reasonable profit" is defined as a rate of profit which does not exceed the fair average of the rate earned in the sale of similar articles under pre-war conditions.

SELECT COMMITTEE RESUMES INVESTIGATIONS.

The Select Committee on Profiteering, whose operations were suspended, decided yesterday to resume investigation.

IRELAND. A MOMENTOUS GOVERNMENT DECISION.

The Government has decided to suppress the Sinn Féin and similar bodies in County Clare.

It publishes a long list of crimes on which the Special is based.

LABOUR UNREST AT HOME.

REINSTATEMENT OF POLICE STRIKERS DEMANDED.

LONDON, August 15th.

A meeting of the Labour leaders at Liverpool decided, yesterday evening, on a general stoppage in Liverpool for three days, from August 20th. There will possibly be further stoppages for other periods unless the Police strikers are reinstated.

A HEAT WAVE.

WORLD COMMUNICATIONS AFFECTED.

LONDON, August 14th.

The heat wave in Britain and France continues. M. Moreaux, the well-known French astronomer, attributes the conditions to sun-spots.

Telegraph and cable lines in different parts of the globe have been affected by the upsetting of the world's tellurian currents, resulting in occasional heavy delays on all routes.

AMMUNITION DEPOT EXPLOSION.

Numerous Casualties.

BRUSSELS, August 14th.

A telegram from Cologne states that a British ammunition depot at Kall has exploded. The bodies of 14 workmen have so far been recovered in the ruins. There are a large number of injured persons.

SITUATION IN NORTHERN INDIA.

RECRUDESCENCE OF FRONTIER WAREFARE.

LONDON, August 14th.

Although peace has been signed with Afghanistan, the trouble on the North-West Frontier has not ended. It is officially reported that Baluchi tribesmen attacked the outposts of a British camp. We suffered fairly heavy losses in hand-to-hand fighting.

AVIATION.

GOVERNMENT PRIZES FOR COMMERCIAL AIRCRAFT.

LONDON, August 14th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Brigadier-General Seely announced that the Government intended to offer prizes amounting to £24,000 for the best commercial types of aeroplanes. The prizes were to be for aeroplanes of the type which would be the governing feature of the design of competing machines.

THE "GOLIATH" HELD UP.

PARIS, August 14th.

The "Goliath," which is on its way to Dakar, is unable to proceed at present owing to a violent tornado which has totally destroyed the hangars and other arrangements for the landing of the aerobus.

ARMENIA.

PRESIDENT'S FRANTIC APPEAL TO THE ALLIES.

PARIS, August 14th.

The President of Armenia has appealed to the Allies for help. He reports a vast movement directed by the Young Turks, Kurds, and Tatars, led by Enver Pasha and other Turkish leaders, who are everywhere disregarding the Armistice terms and endeavouring to establish communication with the Russian Bolsheviks. Fighting has begun in some districts between the Turks and the Armenians.

The President begs the Conference to send Allied detachments immediately, or, alternatively, munitions. The situation is very critical.

AN AMERICAN MISSION ON ITS WAY.

PARIS, August 13th.

An American Mission, under General Harbord, is shortly leaving on a visit to Armenia and Trans-Caucasia, under instructions from President Wilson, to investigate the military conditions. General Harbord will especially enquire into the conditions in the new Armenian Republic, and obtain complete information indicating the obligations which would be involved should the United States decide to accept the mandate.

BRITISH SYMPATHY FOR THE ARMENIANS.

LONDON, August 13th.

In the House of Commons, several questions were asked regarding the withdrawal of troops from Trans-Caucasia, against the Turks.

Mr. T. P. O'Connor emphasised that there would be universal horror if the Armenians were again handed over to their old masters.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth promised to convey this sentiment to the Peace Conference.

FRANCE'S REVENUE.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR JULY.

PARIS, August 13th.

A Havas message says:—In July, the French revenue from indirect taxation and State monopolies amounted to 770 million francs, exceeding the estimates by 175 millions, and the receipts in July, 1918, by 330 million francs.

LAWN TENNIS AT HOME.

FRANCE DEFEATS BELGIUM.

LONDON, August 14th.

In the first round of the Davis Cup tournament, France beat Belgium by three matches to nil. The results were as follows:—M. Max Decugis (France) beat Chevalier Paul de Borman (Belgium), 6-2, 6-3, 6-4.

M. W. H. Laurence (France) beat M. Lammen (Belgium), 7-5, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.

M. Max Decugis and M. Laurence (France) beat Chevalier Paul de Borman and M. Lammen, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2.

[This result] was generally expected. France evidently did not need the services of M. Gobert, who usually partners M. Decugis. These two are considered a very strong offensive pair. Incidentally, Gobert was expected to go very far in the recent world's championships tournament, which Gobert Patterson won by defeating Norman Brookes. Meeting him in Paris in the first week in June, Gobert defeated Patterson on a hard court, to which Patterson was of course not accustomed. The Belgian team was expected to include M. Decugis, who played very well on the last Queen's Club tournament, and M. Laurence, one of the greatest stylists in European tennis. The winners in the above matches are admittedly two of the best singles players in France. Decugis is a familiar figure at Wimbledon, whose defeat this year, at the hands of the Hungarian player, Misi, is the only stain on his otherwise perfect record.

Laurence is only 21 years of age and is a boy was a remarkably gifted player. At the age of 16 he beat the late Anthony Wilding, who then at his prime, was one of the best players in the world. Soon after he had the misfortune to be violently struck in the eye by a lawn tennis ball and as his sight was in danger, he had to give up the game. He has since returned to tennis, but his eyes have been through the war in the French Army and his hand-eye has quite recovered. Chevalier Paul de Borman is the best tennis player in Belgium. His elaborate stroke play is always fascinating to watch. Decugis, Laurence, Gobert, and de Borman all competed at Wimbledon, but did not go far.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, August 14th.

Middlesex beat Essex by nine wickets.

Hampshire beat Essex by 104 runs.

The Sussex v. Somerset match was drawn.

Leicestershire beat Derbyshire by four wickets.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, August 12th.

Silver, quoted at 38-3-4d. spot and 36-11-1d. forward. The market is firm.

HUNGARY.

ROMANIA'S REPULSES OF A CONCILIATORY NATURE.

PARIS, August 13th.

The Rumanian reply to the Supreme Council's Notes as regards the occupation of Budapest have been received. They are understood to be of a conciliatory nature. It is believed that Rumanian officers in Budapest have been instructed to communicate immediately with the Allied Generals, with a view to avoiding complications.

ROMANIA'S DENIAL OF ALL OFFENCES.

PARIS, August 14th.

The Rumanian reply, handed to the Supreme Council, is couched in conciliatory and dignified language. It urges that the Army was not guilty of excesses in Hungary, and that Rumania does not desire to separate herself from the Allies and points out that the telegraphic request to stop the march on Budapest was not received until the city was entered. Other telegrams from the Peace Conference were similarly delayed.

It points out that Rumania could not anticipate that the Conference would insist on the maintenance of the November Armistice after her army, sustaining considerable losses, had, at the request of the Conference, driven the Bolshevik Government from Budapest.

In view of this effort, the Government considered it only just to requisition supplies, especially as a great deal of the material of which Rumania was stripped by the Central Powers was concentrated there.

It is contended that, in spite of the requisitions, available supplies for export remain. It is denied that pillaging and anarchy have been encouraged. The Rumanians have introduced order and are now feeding the starving people of Budapest.

Finally, it is declared that Rumania has not merited the charges against her. On the contrary, she has materially aided the Conference in the work of peace.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

BERLIN, August 14th.

The "Achtung! Deutschland!" correspondent at Budapest, telegraphing yesterday, stated that the new Ministry has been formed as follows:—

PREMIER.....M. Lovaci.

FOREIGN MINISTER Count Julius Andrássy.

MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.....M. Szabo.

MINISTER OF WAR.....M. Stephan Friedrich.

MINISTER OF COMMERCE.....M. Garami.

MINISTER OF PEOPLE'S EDUCATION.....M. Peidl.

MINISTER OF EDUCATION.....M. Huszar.

A HITCH AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

BERLIN, August 15th.

There has been a hitch in the constitution of the new Hungarian Cabinet, the Socialists, at the last moment, refusing to join, as a protest against the whole sale arrests of Communists, including even women typists from Government offices.

INSTRUCTIONS TO ALLIED MILITARY MISSION.

PARIS, August 14th.

The Supreme Council has instructed the Inter-Allied Military Mission of Generals in Budapest that they constitute a Diplomatic Mission. Hence they are not entitled to give orders to the Rumanian Army.

WILL THE NEW GOVERNMENT PROVE STABLE?

The Mission has also been instructed not to attempt the Supreme Council to recognition of the new régime, because the Council does not know whether the new Government will prove stable.

A DEADLOCK AT BUDAPEST.

The Supreme Council has considered a report from the Allied Commission of Generals at Budapest describing a conversation with M. Diamandis, the Rumanian High Commissioner, who denied that the Rumanian Government had supported Archduke Joseph's coup d'état.

The Generals said M. Diamandis that they had been instructed to supervise the execution of the Armistice.

M. Diamandis replied that he must consult General Madarasz.

In this connection, M. Diamandis agreed to examine the question of requisitioning foodstuffs and railways. He admitted that fresh demands had been presented to Archduke Joseph in reference to the frontiers, but denied that they were in the nature of an ultimatum, of which Archduke Joseph had complained to the Generals.

A subsequent telegram from the Generals informed the Council that the Rumanian Government had declined to accept orders from the Mission. They asked for confirmation of instructions.

ALLIES AND THE NEW GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, August 13th.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that the Allies had not granted recognition to the new Hungarian Government.

A PROTEST FROM TCHECOSLOVAKIA.

PARIS, August 14th.

The Tchecho-Slovak Delegation has presented a Note to the Supreme Council protesting against Archduke Joseph's accession to the Hungarian Government.

HOPE OF A SATISFACTORY UNDERSTANDING.

PARIS, August 13th.

Nearly all the Paris newspapers hope for a satisfactory understanding in the Hungarian situation.

It is obvious that recognition of the Archduke's Government is closely connected with the Rumanian question. It will be necessary to watch the objections suggested by the Archduke.

PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIMINALS.

COPENHAGEN, August 13th.

A telegram from Budapest states that the Public Prosecutor announces that proceedings have been commenced against those individuals charged with crimes during the Bolshevik dictatorship.

It is taken to mean that M. Bela Kun and his associates will be charged with incitements to murder, robbery, etc.

ROMANIA'S VERY MODERATE MEASURES.

PARIS, August 14th.

According to Le Matin, a Rumanian note has reached the Legation, establishing the fact that the Rumanian requisitions in Hungary were very moderate measures.

The Rumanian Government assures the Supreme Council that her armies will take all military measures in full agreement with the Allied representatives at Budapest.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT MUST EXPLAIN.

PARIS, August 14th.

A Havas message says:—A French Socialist deputy has announced his intention of interpellating the Government on the part taken by France in the recent events in Hungary, more particularly in connection with the coming of the Archduke Joseph to power.

DISTRUST AMONG THE BALKAN STATES.

PARIS, August 14th.

A Havas message says:—The Czechoslovak Delegation is said to be disturbed by the position assumed by the Archduke.

Belgrade, Prague and Bucharest all feel apprehensive of the return of the Hapsburgs to Power.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

"WE WILL REMAIN BROTHERS IN PEACE."

PARIS, August 14th.

A Havas message says:—An American colonel, commanding a very big American base in France, has written to France and the French army stating that without the sacrifices of the French army the Germans would have dominated the world.

He says: "Brothers in war, we will remain brothers in peace, worthy sons of liberty."

LATEST CABLES.

FIGHTING BOLSHEVISM.

BRITISH VICTORY ON THE DVINA FRONT.

ARCHANGEL, August 14th.

An absolutely complete victory has been secured over the Bolsheviks on the Dvina front.

The attack was undertaken to stiffen the morale of the young Russian troops among whom agitators had recently been very busy. The enemy was surprised. The attacking troops marched through the forests on both banks, on a dark night, capturing or avoiding enemy patrols, and took up their positions in the enemy's rear and flank.

The first enemy notification of their presence was a hurricane bombardment of Russian and British batteries, gunboats, and motor launches, heavily armed, as well as machine-guns concentrated. The extreme mobility of the launches was very effective.

All points of possible retreat were guarded by detachments of Russian cavalry.

The enemy, completely surrounded, ceased fire. Simultaneously, the British charged all the villages at the point of the bayonet. There was much hand-to-hand fighting, though many surrendered immediately.

Fifteen hundred prisoners were taken at one spot and many were killed. Practically none escaped.

Most of the enemy guns and machine-guns were captured. Our casualties are believed to be very light. All our objectives were reached.

There are no enemy troops now north of Kollas. A further advance is not anticipated.

SIX ENEMY BATTALIONS DESTROYED.

LONDON, August 13th.

A communiqué states that the British and the Russians, on August 10th, attacked the Bolsheviks on the Dvina, with complete success. All the objectives were carried, six enemy battalions destroyed and over 1,000 prisoners taken, together with 12 field guns.

Our line on the Dvina has been advanced 12 miles to Chudinova and Borok. Our casualties were not heavy.

VOLUNTEERS THIRTY MILES DISTANT FROM ODESSA.

LONDON, August 14th.

It is authoritatively stated that the left wing of the Volunteer Army is closing in on Odessa from the north-east and east.

Their recent successes leave only one line of railway open to Odessa, from where the Volunteers are only 30 miles distant.

ESTHONIAN SUCCESSES.

LONDON, August 14th.

An Estonian communiqué states that, direct from Yamburg, the Estonians, after violent fighting, recaptured Kalmak and Chablinko. The advance continues.

On the left bank of the Luga River, Alexandrovskaja was taken at the point of the bayonet, and an enemy battalion annihilated.

On the Porhva front, we broke through towards Tarevsky, taking 500 prisoners.

POLES ON THE LITHUANIAN FRONT.

LONDON, August 14th.

A Polish communiqué states that, on the Lithuanian front, the enemy continues to retreat in the direction of Berezhna. We have reached a line 25 kilometres north-west and south-east of Minsk.

NEW OFFENSIVE NEAR BRODY.

LONDON, August 14th.

Polish forces have commenced an offensive near Brody and Luck. The enemy is retreating towards the Stuhla River.

COST OF BRITAIN'S ASSISTANCE TO RUSSIA.

LONDON, August 14th.

The total cost of British assistance to Russia—naval, military, aerial, and otherwise—from the Armistice up to July 31st, was £29,000,000.

ALL FOREIGNERS IN MOSCOW TO BE MASSACRED.

COPENHAGEN, August 13th.

Doctor Martini, the chief of the Danish Red Cross in Russia, has just returned. He declares that M. Lenin no longer rules, the Ultra Radicals having supplanted him.

Moscow is governed by a Left named M. Peters (of the notorious Houdoultch affair) together with M. Odesschenski and M. Antonoff, the organisers of Hungarian Bolshevism. They are at present endeavouring to arrange a massacre of all foreigners in Moscow.

M. Tchitcherine, the Foreign Minister, told Dr. Martini that the Government was unable any longer to protect foreigners.

He said that General Kameneff, the Bolshevik generalissimo, was a strong and able man. The army was in good condition. Famine was general. The population was exhausted and ready for anything.

FRENCH LABOUR.

"DIRECT ACTION" NOT FAVOURED.

PARIS, August 14th.

A Havas message says:—The French Federal Council of Railways workers has adopted a resolution against "direct action," condemning those militants who tried to obtain political decisions beyond the conceptions of possibilities of action of the workers whom they represent, thus formulating a formal disavowal of the action threatened by the extremists of the trade union movement.

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"Hearts of the World" is more than a picture play; it is a world drama; it goes straight to the heart. It is this human quality that makes "Hearts of the World" as big as mankind." — *Charles Hamilton, N. Y. Evening World.*

"Hearts of the World," another Griffith triumph. A story more vital than "The Birth of a Nation." Last night's audience was spellbound. It is a monster success. — *N. Y. Evening World.*

"Griffith's latest, a great picture. There is more thrill, more action, more fine photography, more beautiful scenes, more magnificent acting, and more reality than you will get in a dozen so-called 'feature' pictures." — *N. Y. Evening Globe.*

"New Griffith picture scores great success. Every character in the play is real. There was not a jarring note in the whole performance." — *N. Y. Tribune.*

"Hearts of the World," setting of a love story. Dramatized war as memorably as Emile Zola's story. "The Attack on the Mills." — *N. Y. Sun.*

"Hearts of the World" is more than a masterpiece. It is an inspiration. Scenes of author life that have the atmosphere of great painted canvas. Realistic to the last degree. — *N. Y. Evening Telegram.*

"Griffith's masterpiece." The acting throughout was wonderful. — *N. Y. Evening Sun.*

"War vividly seen in Griffith film. A story that quietly stirs the emotions." — *N. Y. Times.*

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THE CHINESE IN FRANCE. SOME AMUSING INCIDENTS.

An interesting and amusing account of life with the Chinese labourers in France is given by "ex-Private F. A. V." in an article in the *Manchester Guardian*, from which we extract the following:

At first the easy familiarity of the Chinks was quite startling. I happened to be leading against a wooden shed when one of them came up to me in the usual shuffling manner. No intention of any kind was expressed on his face, and, without saying a word, he nabbed my instant pocket, took out my pocket book, and examined my papers. Apparently he found nothing of any interest, so put the book again, buttoned up the pocket and shuffled off. Some time afterwards another (Chink) approached me in the same delightfully informal way. He took my glasses off my nose and put them on his own. He seemed to find them satisfactory, and evidently wishing to buy them, he asked me, "How many flanes." But I did not want to part with them for the number of "flanes," and conveyed so much to him. He looked at them for a moment, then carefully put them back on my nose, looked at them again, and walked off with affected unconcern.

Whether consciously or unconsciously, they assumed that all things were equal, and that other men were just other men and nothing more. Thus the artificial inequality due to army conditions filled them with hostility, a hostility they often expressed with great frankness. One day we were talking to some Chinks when one of them tapped me on the chest and said, with an emphatic shake of his head, "You gooda." I was a private, and he meant to say that there was nothing wrong with privates. Then he laid his two fingers flat on my upper arm to indicate the two stripes of a corporal, and said, "No gooda." Finally he pointed to my shoulder to indicate the pip of an officer and said with solemn conviction, "No blooda gooda."

Their solidarity was astonishing. They were well treated, so that they had few grievances. Nevertheless, when they did have a grievance they acted as one man, and there was never a blackleg. One morning, when we were beginning our daily task in the woodyard, the Chinks arrived, a disorderly rabble, shouting and gesticulating. They were supposed to march in columns of fours, and as a rule that formation was just recognisable when they were on the road, though only just. This morning, however, there was no formation of any kind. They came on, a blue, seething mass, and poured into the yard. We wondered what was the matter. Their English corporal told us that they had received no bread for breakfast, and this was the trouble. When they were all inside the ward they were ordered to go to work. Neither commands bawled at them in the fiercest regimental manner nor threats of punishment, nor promises of days off were of any avail. Instead of going to their work they formed little groups and ran about in wild agitation. The Chinese word for food is "chow," and amid the babel of excited talk we could continuously hear the defiant shout of "No chow-chow, no work!" thus reversing the modern economic dictum "No work, no food." At length the hub bub died down, and they dispersed or sat on their haunches and smoked. Another attempt was made to compel them to go to work, but in a moment they came running in from all quarters, and all was noise and confusion. Then they subsided once again and finished their cigarettes while two of their cooks made tea, which was duly handed round. After an hour or two a G.S. wagon laden with loaves of bread arrived. These were cut up into quarters, and a quarter was given to each Chink. When every man had eaten his share they all went off quietly to their allotted tasks.

Sometimes when we were working with the Chinks the spirit of rivalry manifested itself. Once we were unloading a train of short, thick wooden planks and stacking them in the yard. We carried them in on our shoulders, two at a time. Suddenly one of our men appeared with three planks on his shoulder shouting "Chinese no gooda." The challenge was accepted with alacrity, for a Chink appeared with four planks and shouted "Chineesha gooda, Ingaleesha no gooda." He was followed by one of us with five planks on his shoulder, and it was "Chinese no gooda" once again. Then came a Chink with six planks, but immediately afterwards a soldier came along with seven, looking very hot and uncomfortable beneath such a heavy load. We all shouted derisively "Chinese no gooda," and there was a long pause, and we thought the victory was ours. But suddenly the Chinks burst into gleeful laughter and clapped their hands in mad excitement. We did not know what had happened until we saw a Chink staggering under a kind of pagoda which his comrades had erected on his stalwart shoulders. It was built up of sixteen planks! Perspiring, breathing hard, and taking short, rapid steps, his pagoda on the verge of toppling over every instant, he reached the stack and then allowed the structure to collapse amid wild shouts of "Chineesha gooda, Ingaleesha no gooda!" It was a warm day, and none of us felt inclined to dispute the final verdict at this meeting of East and West.

CANTON NEWS.

August 17th.

SALT MERCHANTS' STRIKE.

The strike declared by the salt merchants as a protest against the increase of tax on salt transportation by the military leaders on the north borders continues. The military leaders have been ordered to discontinue the taxation, but reply that they cannot comply as they have been unpaid for several months.

SENATIONAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

Since its occupation by Yunnanese troops, we learn that White Cloud Hill is being fortified with numerous big guns brought back from the north borders. It is stated that more than 200 rifles are being engaged to assist the troops in preparing defenses, the object of which is unknown. The people are anxious.

Other information states that since the Kuomintang troops, who were on the White Cloud Hill, were forced to move to another place, the relations between them and the Yunnanese troops have become strained, and it is feared that a collision is impending.

It is reported that the Yunnanese troops on the eastern outskirts of the city have recently established a Police station, and are sending out troops to police duties in the locality. The Superintendent of Police, who has not been constituted, has addressed the Yunnanese leaders on the gutter.

THE SITUATION.

It is stated that the consolidation of the South-West provinces is being advocated. This movement is advocated on these grounds. The politicians are in favour of declaring self government in each of the South-West provinces as the basis of the resumption of the Peace Conference will be unavailing. The Constitutionalists propose to reform the Military Government and to have the Administration Directors reformed and re-elected, respectively. The M.L.s. are in favour of having a real Government formed in Canton. They will make this proposal known to Parliament as soon as it is possible.

WESTERN SPORTS.

Aquatic sports and a campaign were held in Canton, yesterday. A large number of students, police, and military officers took part. The prizes were given in both events were won by police officers. The prizes were given by the Superintendent of Police, who was elected Chairman.

THE INTERNAL PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Military Government has received telegrams from Peking stating that the Peking Government has appointed Wong Yau-tung as the chief of the Northern peace conference. The other envoy remains as before.

It is stated that the Peking principals have asked that the chief envoy of the South also be changed.

The Peking Government has proposed that the peace conference be resumed at Hankow, and not at Shanghai. The Peking Government is consulting Li-shan, the Tachun of Nanking on the matter.

It is said that the Conference will be resumed within one month.

CHILD OF SIX PROVES SENSATION IN NEW GRIFFITH FILM.

TAKES THE WORLD BY STORM.

A little child six years of age has suddenly burst forth in the theatrical world and proved a genuine sensation. So realistic is his acting that everyone has been amazed at his almost unbelievable genius in portrayal. The little fellow's name is Ben Alexander, and the guiding hand that has brought him so prominently in the public eye is that of D. W. Griffith, that genius of the motion picture world, whose latest masterpiece is "Hearts of the World," coming to the City Hall tomorrow under the management of the Coronet Theatre.

With the sensational acting of this little boy has also come one of the biggest surprises in the history of the film world. When David Wark Griffith left his home in Pasadena, California, just nineteen months ago, with the simple explanation that he was bound for "over there," his admirers believed that he was departing to make another "Birth of a Nation" or "Intolerance." When reports began to come back to America stating that Griffith was in the front-line in France and was receiving the aid of the British and French Governments in securing realistic scenes, these same admirers were positive in their assumption that another spectacular fighting picture was in the process of making.

They were mistaken. Somewhere in France, with death on every side, and ruthless German destruction in the air, David Wark Griffith produced "The sweetest love-story ever told." It is called "Hearts of the World," and will be shown with such noted players as Lillian and Dorothy Gish, Robert Harron, Mrs. Gish, the mother of the two girls; Josephine Crowell, Kate Brice, Robert Anderson, George Pawcett, George A. Siegmann, and "the little brother," Master Ben Alexander—appearing in the very scenes secured amid such horror and suffering. Any who fail to see this wonderful production will miss the greatest picture ever screened in Hongkong. Booking is at Moutrie's.

THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY COMPANY.

The house which greeted the Banvard Company on Saturday, when they staged "Hello, Hawaii," made up in enthusiasm anything it lacked in numbers, and the entertainment, which was highly amusing from beginning to end, was voted a thorough success. Specially appreciated was Miss Hazel Boyd's imitation of Charlie Chaplin, for which she received several recalls. Another item, that proved very popular with the audience was "If I were only a man," sung by Miss Pearl Jar-dimiere and the beauty chorus.

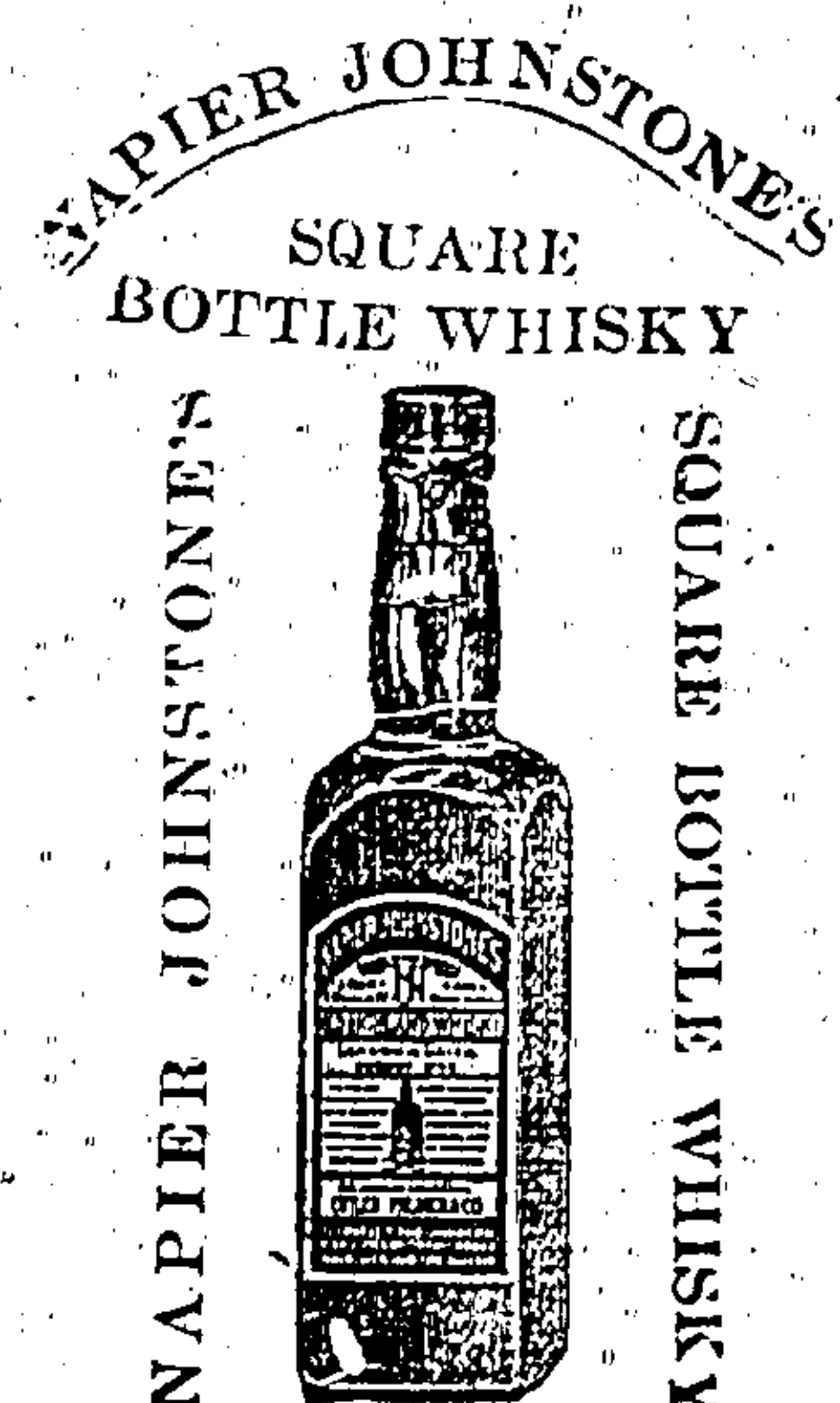
The Company, who have again been delayed by shipping difficulties, are putting "Oh, Pawa" on the boards tonight, when there will, no doubt, be a big audience to give them a rousing farewell. Banvard's are on their way to Singapore and thence to India and Ceylon.

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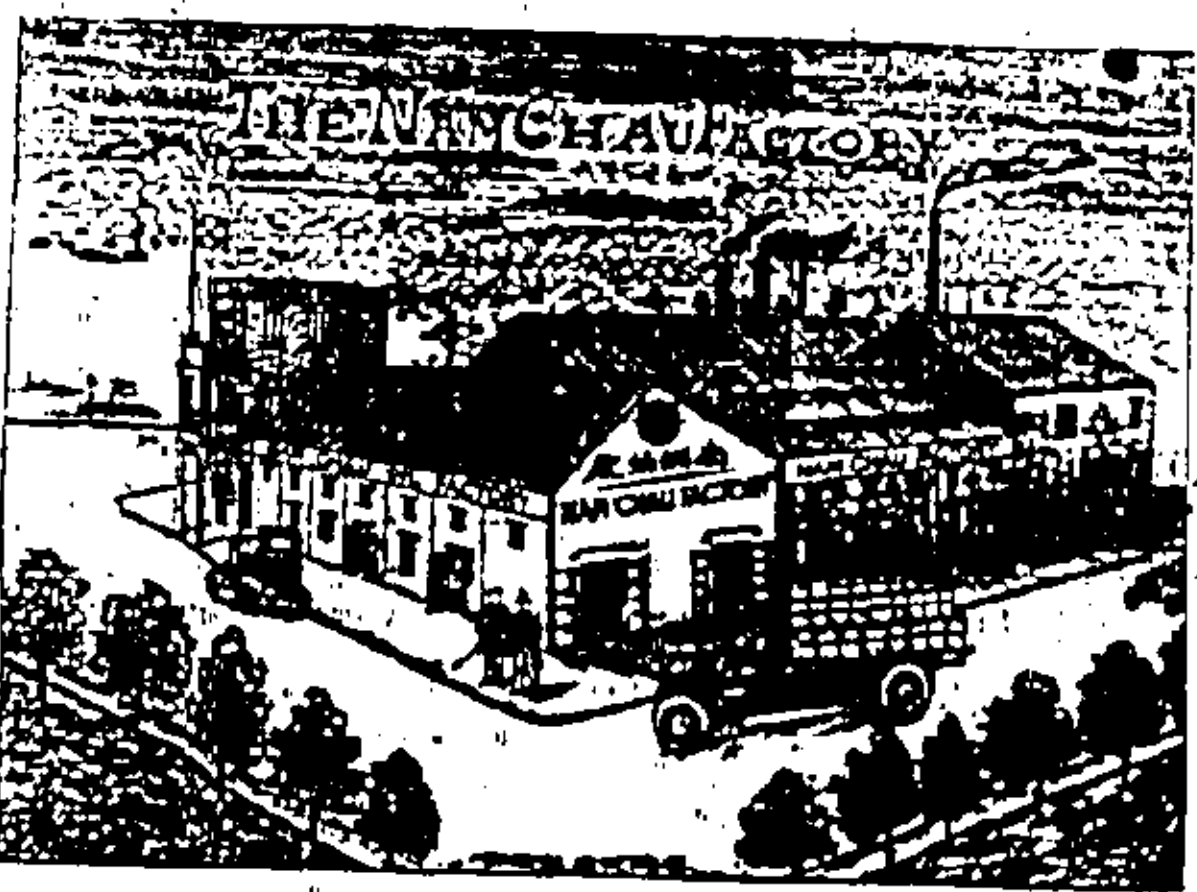
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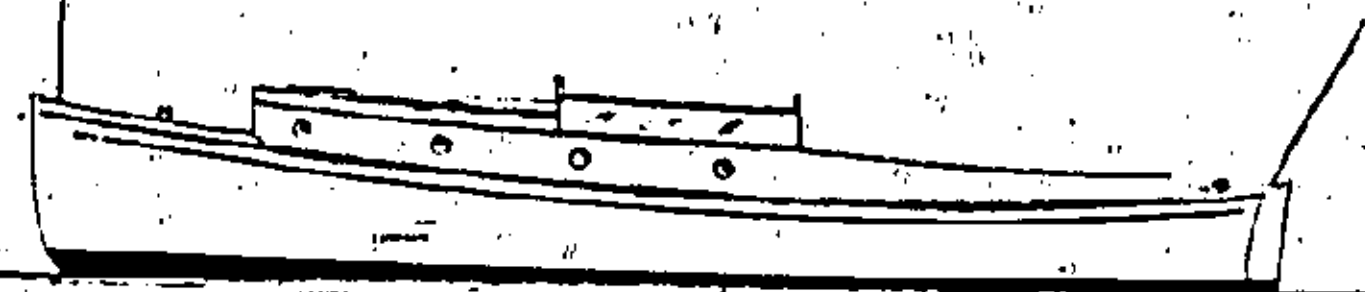


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MORE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND

[BY COL. ARTHUR LYNCH.]

June 18th.

[Colonel Lynch has been a picturesque figure in Irish politics since 1901, when, after having fought against England at the head of the 2nd Irish Brigade in the Boer War, he was elected in his absence as Nationalist M.P. for Galway. On coming to England to take his seat he was arrested, convicted of high treason, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life. One year later he was released on licence, and 1907 received a free pardon. He became a colonel in the British Army in June, 1918, and conducted a recruiting campaign for the British Army in Ireland.]

The man who speaks the truth in Ireland enters the lion's den. Well, that is what I am about to do. I will offend the extremists of all parties, and nearly everyone in Ireland is extreme. Even the Centre Party is extremely central—it has no circumference.

It is only fair to advise the reader of some of my own limitations. I pin my faith to no party at present in Ireland. Nearly all put prejudice in the place of principle, and believe with passion rather than argue with reason. Often their leaders are extreme not because they think that way but because they are making bids for popularity.

I was a member of the Irish Party, but, looking back on the record of the past few years, I find it hard to admire the leadership of John Redmond. Home Rule was brought to us on a silver platter; we looked the ability to pick it up and hold it. Our policy consisted in following the Liberal Government slavishly through all the mazes of its incompetence and dishonesty. The manner in which our great opportunity was lost gave Sinn Féin one of the strongest of its arguments.

On the other hand, I am not a Sinn Féiner, as is evident from the fact that they deprived me of my seat because I could not accept their total programme, still less endorse the various follies of their way and means. I still read their papers regularly; abuse, misrepresentation, railing, and persiflage, often amusing burst of lyric poetry, or weak imitations of some decadent English school of verse; constructive policy, not even the basis of such.

I fought against the "English Government" once or twice for the Republican principle in South Africa. In the Great War my admiration for the British troops rose immeasurably high, while I felt the good faith that animated the British people in the desire to see realised the splendid legends on their banner—"Right v. Might," "Defence of Small Nations," and the like. I believe, in spite of all, Irish and English are fitted to be friends, and to that end I desire to help.

ENGLISH MISTAKES.

Declaring this, however, I say that British Government in Ireland is worse than tyrannical; that aspect of it is always exaggerated in the Sinn Féin utterances; it is petty-foggish, incapable, meddling, brutal at times, cowardly at others, and generally stupid.

A man might get a man has got "two years' hard" for singing a rebel song; but that is when he sings it at a concert; if he marches with ten thousand others singing the song past the headquarters of the police or the military the Government treats him with all respect.

What must the American delegates have thought when, on their arrival at the Mansion House, they found their way blocked by an imposing military force? The Government were searching for an escaped prisoner whom they failed to get; Mr. de Valera, himself an escaped prisoner, arrived, and the armed forces of the Crown were withdrawn, while the crowd laughed. I do not suggest that de Valera should be put into a dungeon, but after such an exhibition it would have been well to liberate all the other political prisoners.

The Vicerealty, now empty of authority, should be abolished. As to the Chief Secretaryship, although it has been filled by many estimable men, it has played a rôle of such utility of late that it is fit only to be buried darkly at dead of night. The way should be prepared by steps as to how it should be abolished, and they are of vital importance for a settlement of the question and that settlement must be more wide-reaching and complete than Parliament has yet dreamt of.

ADVICE TO SINN FÉIN.

But what concessions should the Sinn Féiners make? First of all, they must do something, the most difficult—they must cease to build on a foundation of hate; they must try to be statesmen; they must recognise that the strength of a country cannot be sustained on the spiritual whisky of party passion. They must see that the hostility of everything English, and especially suggestions of boycotting trade with England, will prove disastrous to themselves. If a prophet of God ordered the Irish people to take £300,000,000 worth of goods and sink them in the Irish Sea, they would question deeply whether that prophet really came from heaven; but they listen to prophets of less exalted origin, and the policy these prophets advocate will lead to like ruin.

The claims of Ulster, where just and reasonable, must be met. The failure to do so frankly constituted one of the faults of policy of the Irish Party. Instead of denying that there was any danger of religious intolerance in Ireland we should have accorded all the safeguards that Ulster might require.

The Sinn Féin movement is, being in great part run by the young, priests in the country, and they have introduced into it under religious influences to a degree that is to put it mildly, disquieting. It is of no use for Sinn Féiners to shout with excitement that Ireland is not priest-ridden, for any impartial observer has the truth brought home to him at every turn.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALCOCK OF THE ATLANTIC.

RAPID RISE OF THE HERO OF THE DAY.

1901—Shop boy at Empress Motor Works, Manchester.
1910—Mechanic at Brooklands Aerodrome.
1912—Qualifies for aviator's certificate.
1913—Third place in London Manchester air race.
1914—Flight Sub-Lieut. R.N.
1915—Chief Instructor of the Aerobatic Squadron.
1917—D.S.O. for successful attack on three enemy aeroplanes off Mudros.
1919—First airman to fly the Atlantic. Such is the amazing, almost yearly, record of Captain John Alcock, D.S.O., the first airman to fly the Atlantic direct.

John Alcock started out in life as a shop boy in the Empress Motor Works, Manchester, at the princely wage of £5 a week, just fifteen years ago. Today he is the foremost of British aviators. Seven shilling a week does not subscribe to a continuous whirl of gaiety, but "young" John in those days was not unhappy. He was, as one of his contemporaries in the works stated recently, "for ever tinkering about with machinery. You couldn't keep him away from it. There never was such a youngster. He was keen as mustard on anything and everything to do with wheels."

It was a gift. John Alcock, sweating all day and the oil and the grime and the stench of the stuffy garage, took his love home with him to nights to his cheerless lodgings in Chorlton-cum-Hardy in the shape of cold print. "There was never a book written on the subject of mechanics, stodge with stark facts and diagrams, that did not ultimately find its way into that young man's hands, and were one and all devoured by the youthful mind with the keenest relish."

HIS AMBITION.

One day the manager sent for Alcock and extracted from the young man the confession that his one darling ambition was to fly.

Fittingly enough, an introduction to one of the manager's friends who was connected with aviation was the outcome of that brief interview. And "young" John went on to Brooklands aerodrome as a mechanic.

This was in 1910. Hard and cynical days for the devotees of the air, worse still for the unfortunate mechanics who were dependent upon aviation for their livelihood. Many a night Alcock slept in his machine on the chilly aerodrome, but manfully he persevered. Two years later he was sufficiently advanced in his new work to qualify for a Royal Aero Club aviator's certificate No. 308, taken on November 28th, 1912, on a Farman biplane at Brooklands. From that day on his success was assured.

The following year he came in third in the great London to Manchester and return race, and was one of the first of pre-war civilian aviators to enlist in the Royal Naval Air Service. After some few months he found his way to Eton, where he was afterwards appointed Chief Instructor of the Aerobatic Squadron. One of the most wonderful developments of the war in the air, aerobatics included every possible flying stunt from "tail spins" to "back slides," and called for every ounce of a man's courage and initiative.

VALENTY OF THE AIR.

This Aerobatic Squadron was the port of university of the air service through which every fighting man had to pass before he was allowed to proceed "over there." Heartily as he wished for active service himself, Alcock was considered too valuable an officer in this capacity to obtain the necessary permission. And it was only after making himself a thorough nuisance to the authorities, and then reluctantly enough, he was allowed to take out a flight to the Middle East.

He rapidly distinguished himself on active service, and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for a particularly daring attack on three enemy aeroplanes off Mudros on September 20th, 1917. And a few months later his machine was brought down by enemy anti-aircraft fire within the Turkish lines, and Alcock taken prisoner.

In the service he was considered an unusually capable pilot; and though his chief occupation in life had for long been to induce the young idea to stunt, he was naturally a "safe" pilot. A modest, unassuming man and a bachelor, he is methodical and thorough in everything he sets his hand to. His long trek across the ocean, to those who knew him, was an assured thing before he started out. For John Alcock would never have made the attempt had he not been assured in his own mind—and words—that everything down to the smallest "gadget" of the machine was "O.K."

At present also the education of the country is mainly in the hands of the priests, and the intellectual output of Ireland especially in that great field of masculine exercise—science—is a disgrace to our national character. A reform long overdue is here pointed out. Priestly control of State education should be abolished, and incidentally the salaries of all the teachers should be doubled.

Finally, I would say that the way in which the Yankees are butting into this question should not be regarded as unfriendly. The Irish question is also their question; I believe that their assistance will be of real value in settling it. It is only on lines such as those of which I have indicated the scope that the Irish question must be handled. The footling policy of delay will not bring about a solution or rather not such a solution as the Government desires. Another factor may, however, within a short period decide Ireland's destiny—the Labour movement.

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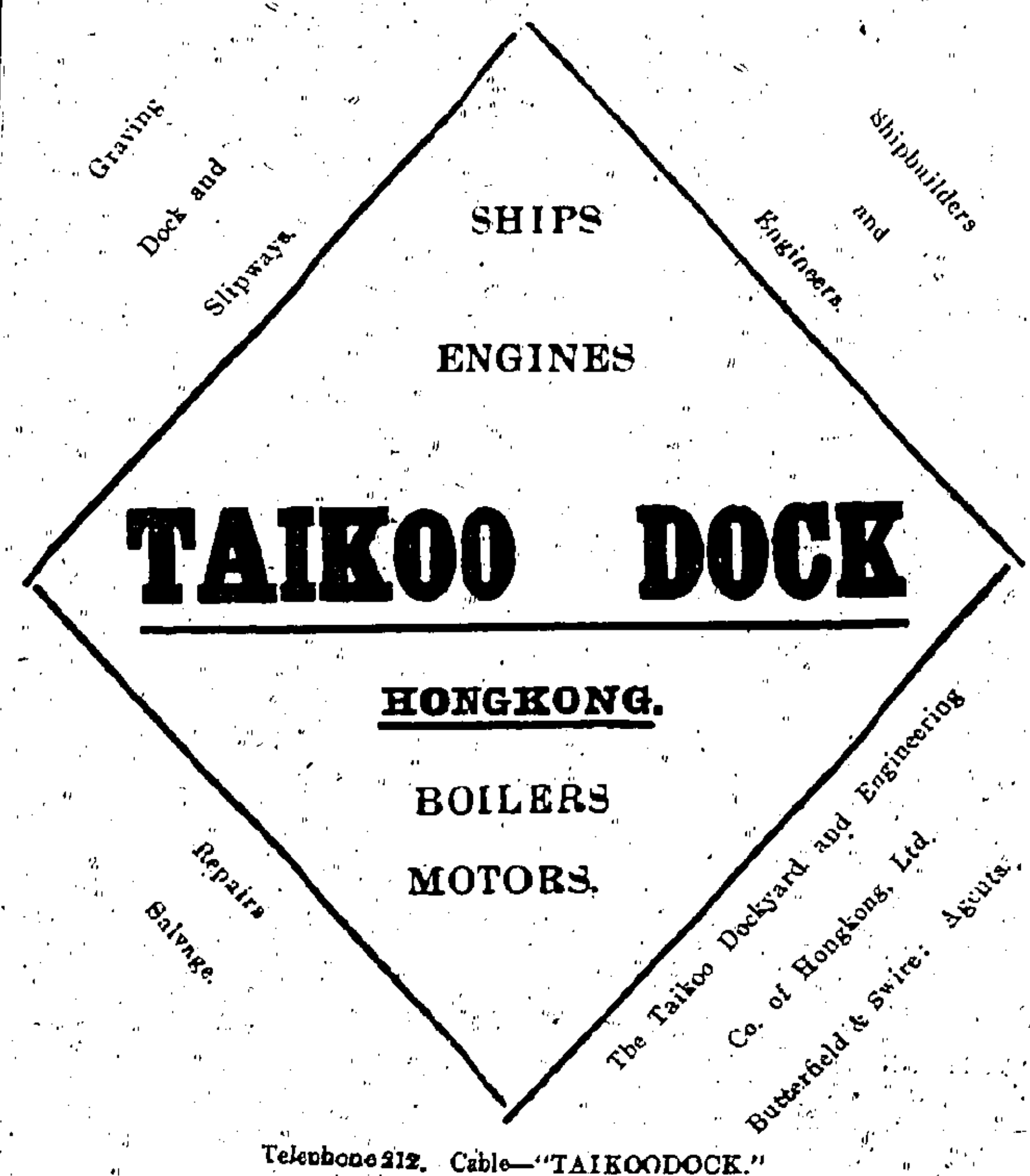
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DUNERA	7th Sept.	26th Sept.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Shanghai & Yokohama
GABLONZ	18th August at Noon.	Shanghai & Yokohama
DUNERA	25th August	Shanghai & Yokohama

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to

MAOKINNON, MAOKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

N. Y. K.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Keelung, Shanghai & Japan ports. Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omitting Keelung & Shanghai) Friday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omitting Manila) Friday, 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said and Marseilles.

INABA MARU ... Friday, 22nd Aug., at Noon.
KAMO MARU ... Friday, 6th Sept., at Noon.

MELBORNE & SYDNEY via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 24th Sept., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK & HAVANA via Kobe, Yokohama, Muroran, San Francisco, Panama & Colon.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KOSOKU MARU ... Wednesday, 3rd Sept.
HWA-WE ... Middle of September.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.

YETOROFU MARU ... Saturday, 6th Sept.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

TANGO MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Aug., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

ATSUTA MARU ... Monday, 18th Aug., at 4 p.m.
BOMBAY MARU ... Thursday, 21st Aug.
SHIMIZUKA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.

EXTRA SERVICES (Marseilles, Liverpool, Antwerp, South American ports via Cape, etc.).

TAJIMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... Friday, 22nd August.
WAKASA MARU (London & Antwerp) ... End of September.
TSUYAMA MARU (Marseilles & Liverpool) ... End of September.

For further information apply to—NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone Nos. 232 & 233

Y. YASUDA, Manager

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERIA MARU	9,000	Aug. 28th.
KORRA MARU	20,000	Sept. 10th.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	Sept. 25th.
TENYO MARU	22,000	Oct. 2nd.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	Oct. 10th. (from Yokohama)

* omitting call at Shanghai

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO
SAN PEDRO, SALINO, URUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA
AND IQUIQUE

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDREAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES,

Steamer	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 10th.
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.
KIYO MARU	17,500	Jan. 9th, 1920.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC COAST SERVICES, Ltd. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER
King's Building

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000	On or about 25th Aug.
	"PAUL LEVAL" ... 22,000	On or about 14th Sept.
	"SPHINX" ... 20,000	On or about 11th Oct.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUBOUL, SUEZ, PORT SAID ... "ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000 ... On or about 28th Aug.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740.

J. TOURTEL,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
"ALTAI MARU" ... Friday, 28th August.
"ALASKA MARU" ... Saturday, 20th September.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamers.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS DURBAN and CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.
"TACOMA MARU" ... Wednesday, 10th September.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
"BURMA MARU" ... Sunday, 3rd August.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
"SEISEN MARU" ... Monday, 1st September

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUERLAND, R. & ADELAIDE.
"LUZON MARU" ... Beginning October.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
"AFRICA MARU" ... Monday, 18th August.
"CANADA MARU" ... Monday, 1st September.

JAPAN PORTS—Moj, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.
"ROSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 23rd Aug., at 9 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager,
Tel. No. 744 and 745. No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FRIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
14,000 tons, 10,500 tons, 11,000 tons.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU

"NANKING" "CHINA" "NILE"
Aug. 22nd, Sept. 11th, Oct. 1st.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,
Ice House Street, Tel. 1943.

